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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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EDITORIAL ITEMS.

THE IMPEACHMENT.—The Senate sitting as a High Court of Impeachment on Monday last, being prepared to proceed with the trial of Governor Warmoth, was induced to postpone their action in consequence of the appearance of the defendant through ex-Justice W. W. Howe, of counsel, and application for twenty days time to prepare defense. The High Court, thereupon consented to grant the necessary period and postponed the trial of this highly important case till January 9th, 1873.

NO EXTENSION OF TIME.—The House of Representatives did a wise thing when it refused, on Monday last, to extend the time for the payment of parish and city taxes. Direct taxation has always been regarded with disfavor, and even the tax-gatherer, into whose hands the enforced tribute has to be paid, has very rarely been a popular favorite. Evasions, circumventions, and devious ways have always been associated with tax paying. This granted, it is intelligible that there should be numbers of people in New Orleans who don't want to pay their taxes. But there is another and a stronger reason why there are so many "tax resisters" here. The payment of the taxes in due time, and peacefully, will support and strengthen the Republican State and City Government, and there being no desire or intention to contribute in any manner to any such institution, a popular grievance is made the hobby of many of "this people" to accomplish their task of embarrassing, in the hope of defeating the Republican Party, by starving it out. This is the sum of the matter in a nut-shell; and the Legislature knows, as evidenced by its vote, that a postponement of the payment of the taxes now due will result in good to no one but the resisters of taxation, the men who can, but who won't pay their taxes. The bulk of the poor and the laboring people have been paying their taxes all along, and leniency will do no good to the only classes that any such interference with the current of public business is generally warranted or defensible on.

"TO-DAY."—CHRISTMAS NUMBER. —The Christmas Number of To-Day, the popular illustrated weekly, of which Dr. Dio Lewis is the editor, has just been issued. It contains twice the usual number of pages; and these are filled with choice stories, interesting sketches, delightful humor, spicy material from Dio Lewis, Christmas music and poetry, and unusually attractive general reading suitable to the festive season. Several authors of reputation are represented, among them, Edmund Yates, T. S. Arthur, Christian Reid, Jean Ingelow, John D. Stockton, Max Adeler, and others.

The number is rich in exquisite illustrations, drawn by some of the best artists in the country, and executed by one of the most skillful engravers in the profession. To-Day must inevitably find its way into hundreds of thousands of homes in the land. It is just the paper for the fireside and the family. We cordially recommend it to the public; and we assure those who desire employment that they cannot do better than to canvass for To-Day, which offers especially good terms and a marvelously beautiful chromo to each subscriber. Maclean, Stoddard & Co., Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Cincinnati, are the publishers.

The *Ascension Leader* strikes off the following melancholic spark: Mr. Bennett, of the *Herald*, died without a relative by his bedside; Mr. Raymond of the *Times*, after midnight, was found dead in his hallway; and Mr. Greeley of the *Tribune*, died in a private mad-house.

THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART.

BY MRS. WILLIAMS.

[From the Houston (Texas) Union]
At a woman's rights meeting, one of the lady-speakers said that when a woman with the suffrage wanted her husband to vote as she wished, she would put on the table all the dainties she knew that he liked.

How well this woman knew the way to a man's heart; and in connection with this subject I will relate an incident which came to my knowledge.

My old friend, Mrs. Buzby, had three daughters, which ought to have satisfied her without craving three sons-in-law. She had a foolish notion that a woman ought to have a husband "to lean on," she said, the gracious knows some of them are broken reeds so far as leaning on them is concerned. She ought to have known this by experience; for old Buzby, who had married her when he was young Buzby, for the money she had, never would do anything but spend it, and when it was gone she opened a boarding-house and supported him and the children. I never could understand, with her experience, how she could talk about a husband being something "to lean on."

To have three single daughters was more than she could stand, and when Major Cramwell returned from his long residence in India and called on her, she intimated to the girls that he was the very man for one of them to lean on. Repeated failures had made them somewhat dubious about securing that great prize, a husband; however, they felt it their duty to try, and accordingly, they tried, Betsy Buzby, the eldest of the three, practised her really fine voice diligently for a week, determined to sing her way into the heart of Major Cramwell. Josephine, the second, made herself mistress of India and military tactics, thinking that, on this account, the Major would find her his affinity. Caroline, the third daughter, made herself appear very beautiful, she was that way inclined, anyhow, by curls, and paint, and a very ahowy and becoming costume. She thought that her chances were better than her sisters.

Thus prepared for conquest, the young ladies received very smilingly the Major, when, in response to Mrs. Buzby's invitation, he came to spend the evening. I will do him the justice to say that he applauded Betsy's singing, was interested in Josephine's conversation, and admired Caroline's beauty. Thus far, the young ladies were quite a success, and hope had a vigorous life in each heart.

To crown the evenings entertainment, Mrs. Buzby, who was well aware that the success would not be complete without a supper, had ordered her cook to prepare just such an one as she knew would suit the palate of her guest. Frederica was a German, about thirty, very bright in her cheeks, with plenty of golden hair, a superabundance of health, energy, and good nature, and though not remarkable intellectual or graceful, she had a bright feather in her cap, she was a capital cook. She did her best, which was very good, to give the Major a fine supper. His eyes glistened as he partook of the delicacies so artistically prepared for his appetite.

"I imagine, madam," he said, with animation, "that you are peculiarly blessed in a cook."

"Frederica is a treasure; she can make a soup out of leather, and bread out of stones. She is a splendid cook, and never wastes either," replied Mrs. Buzby with energy.

"Ah! a good cook is a good thing," responded the Major. "Are your daughters good cooks?"

Quite off her guard, Mrs. Buzby very inadvertently replied, "dear me; no, they do not even know how to mix up corn-bread."

The major looked very serious, but said nothing, and as the young ladies gazed at his solemn countenance, they felt that the game was up, they had lost their man to lean on.

Suddenly looking up from his plate, Major Cramwell said to Mrs. Buzby, "In this good cook of yours an ancient female?"

"Oh, dear, no; she is only thirty." No more was said on the subject; the Major eat as much as she desired, then arose; and music and conversation finished the evening. In three weeks from this date, Frederica gave notice that she was going to leave. Mrs. Buzby expostulated, but the German

cook was obstinate, and went, leaving Mrs. Buzby in tears.

A few days after Betsy took up the morning paper. She gave a piercing scream; then Josephine took up the paper which Betsy had dashed down, and she screamed; then Caroline made a rush for it, and she, too, screamed.

"Heavens! what ails them?" asked Mrs. Buzby, picking up the paper; and as she read what was written there, she

Mr. Buzby thought that a concealed wasp in the paper had stung all the women of his family. He examined the journal which had caused all this excitement closely, and there he found the wasp which had stung the ladies; it was only this:

"Married—On Tuesday, the 2nd, by the Rev. Mr. Schiller, Major Cramwell late of India, and Frederica Myers, of Germany."

"Ha, ha," he laughed until he was crimson in the face. "Sensible fellow true man; he knows the wheat from the chaff; ha, ha; hoity-toity, who would have thought it?"

"Why, we all would have thought it," said Mrs. Buzby, angrily; don't we know the way to a man's heart? Do stop your absurd laughter; Major Cramwell is not the only man who has married a woman because she knew how to cook."

Have you Enemies?

Go straight ahead and don't mind them. If they get in your way, walk around them regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything for he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character is one who thinks for himself and speaks what he thinks; he is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character who was surrounded by enemies used to remark: "They are sparks which if you do not blow, will go out of themselves." "Live down prejudice," was the Iron Duke's motto. Let this be your feeling while thus endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute, you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor gossips talk—there will be a reaction if you perform but your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you will flock to you and acknowledge their error.

The Pleasures of Death.

Junius Henri Browne, who, while a war-correspondent, saw about a dozen men die every day, shows conclusively, in an article to the *Galaxy*, for November, that Death has no terror for the dying. Poisons produce stupor, which passes into oblivion. To be killed outright by a gun-shot wound is easy. Death from falling from a height is unattended by a single throe. "Of falls of this kind I have had my share," says Mr. Browne. Freezing to death is positively pleasant; and Frenchmen, in search of amusement are known to be habitually hanging themselves—careful instructions being given to their valets as to the precise moment for cutting them down to prevent the final extinction of the vital spark. No body but Mr. Browne would have dared to put the rider of the "Pale Horse" on the pleasant and social footing of a rather desirable visitor. His paper is exceedingly well written; abounds in apt illustration and vivid reminiscence, and in convincing as far as it concerns the dissolution of, as Artemus Ward used to say, "any other man."

To make a good broil—leave a letter from one of your old sweet-hearts where your wife can find it.

The Senate of Spain has before it a bill to emancipate the slaves in the Island of Porto Rico.

The Magdalen's Children.

BY MARY B. DODGE.

Spurned! I counted worthless, loathed of all the pure,
And thrown again upon the poisoned vine!
No taint upon your fairness, only your
One shadowed fault, my darling, that
You're mine.

O bitterest drop within my bitter cup,
That my foul cross must bear my children
down;
That I must lower who would lift them up
Must curse who should bestow the
mother's crown.

I loved but one, none other, unto whom
Ye should have been as precious as to
me;
And when he failed you in your baby
bloom,
And taunted me with what I'd scorn to
be,

I struck in anger that revengeful blow—
O God, I might have braved the earlier
blame;
But this, this scarlet, nameless thing; no,
no,
I must not let the children bear such
shame.

What though a judge and jury heard the
plea,
By which life's sweetness had been
turned to gall,
And Mercy, leading Justice, set me free
Of bolts and bars that held my prison-
wall.

And gave me all Heaven's sunshine and
the air,
Of blessed liberty in which to fold
My darling to my heart, and hold them
there,
So warm, so warm, defiant of the cold?

It could not be—ah! no—that they should
grow
In grooves I have learned to value now,
And still remain to cheer me; yet to
know
The stamp of Cain upon their mother's
brow.

And so I wrapped them in a purer name,
Hiding my own I thought beyond the
day,
And took them to a shelter far from shame
Where gentlest voice and gentlest word
have sway.

Among a people saintly in their creed—
Holding it sin for other love to care
Than Christ's—and there I left them, in
my need
Of just the love to keep I did not dare.

None, none may know how hopeless
waxed the light
Of suns that only shone with mockery
keen;
Or of each comfortless and weary night
That slowly waned in restless gloom,
between.

The desolate then and now. Ah! were it
well
That in their innocent prattle they have
spread
The truth which I forebore, for them, to
tell—
(Yes, well for them, since by it I am fed
With manna of their presence in my fast)
I'd cry for joy that others failed to keep
My doves within their ark; even scornful
cast
Them forth, perchance to sink within
the deep!

Perchance to sink! Again the frenzied
hour
Of that temptation comes to my despair
To let them sleep for aye from storms that
lower;
Rather, I chose that day the Christian's
care,

Who thrust them out. Who blames? Yet
Christ has said:
"Suffer the children and forbid them
not
To come to me." 'Tis Christ himself! hath
led
My children back to mother-love; and
what

Is given thus again I'll tender hold
Until He calls to Him! Tender say I?
And can it be a tenderness to fold
Their plastic lives within my misery?

And may I bless who wear a shrinking
face
Of pain that mutes my heart? Oh! cover
them,
Thou who art pure, within thy mantle's
grace,
And let me touch the very outer hem.

That by my penitence the mother's crown
May yet surmount the garments of my
shame!
Though here my sin must hold my dear
ones down,
Still in Thy keeping waits a new, white
name.

JOSH BILLINGS ON HORNS.

In writing the biography of Horns, I am astonished to find so many of them, and so entirely different in their pedigree and pretensions.

"Cape Horn."—Cape Horn is the highest point of the extreme bottom of South America, and goes the oshun.

Cape Horn is hollow, and acts as a funnel for the winds, which hurry thru it in much haste, causing the waters of the sea for a grate distance to be much crazy, which frightens the vessels that go there, and makes them rare and pitchy tremenjus.

This horn don't seem to be of any use, only to make folks go out of there way to get around it.

"Horn of a Dilemma."—Dilemma is derived from the Siamese verb "dilos," which means tite spot, and has a horn on each end of it.

There is no choice in these two horns. If you seize one of them the other may perforate you, and if you don't take either both of them may pitch into you.

I always avoid them if possible, but when possibility gives out, my rule is to shut both eyes and fight both prongs with my whole grit.

Nine times out of ten this will smash a dilemma, and it is always a good fite if you get licked the tenth.

You can't argy or reason with the horn of a dilemma, the only way is to advance in and fite for the gross amount.

"Cow's Horn."—Two bonny pro-jecshuns, curved, crooked or strate, worn by the cows on the apeks of their heds, for ornament in times of peace, and used when they go into war to stab with.

These horns are a kind of a family record.

At three years old a ring appears on the bottom of the horn next to the hed, and each year after a fresh ring is born.

In this way the cows know how old they are.

Some times these rings fill up the whole horn, and grow off into the adjoining fences in the pasture lot, but this only happens to very old cows.

I never knew it tew happen in mil life, and I don't think it ever did: it is one of them venerable lies that are handed down from father to son, just to keep the stock of lies from running out.

When I was a boy and had just begun to chew tobacco, I was told that butter cum from cow's horn—I have since found that this is another old lie.

This lying tew children is no evidence of genius, and is sewing the seeds of decepshun in a soil too apt by natur tew covet what aint undoubtedly so.

"Dinner Horn."—This is the oldest and most sacred horn there is. It is set 'tew musik, and plays "Home, Sweet Home" about noon. It has been listened tew with more rapturous delite than even Graffula's band haz. Yu kan hear it further than yu kan one of Mr. Rodman's guns. It will arrest a man and bring him in quicker than a sheriff's warrant. It cauzez the deaf to hear and the dum to shout for joy. Glorious old instrument! long may yure lungs last!

There is a grate menny other kinds of horns, but I haint got the time to tell yu all about them now. There is the "powder horn," the "horn of the bull head," and the "horn of plenty," and there is also "Horn Tooke," a celebrated writer on his day; but good-by for the present.

A GOOD WISH.—A stout, jolly-looking mendicant entered a shop in Dublin, and asked the owner for charity. He shook his head, and said: "I am not able to give you anything."

Idleness—Indolence.

Idleness was a criminal offense at Athens, and should be so regarded everywhere since "drones suck not the blood of eagles, but rob beehives." Plutarch in the life of Lycurgus says:

It was one day fined for this offense, but was greatly condoled by a brother idler as having been condemned for keeping up his dignity.

Rather do what is nothing to the purpose than be idle, that the devil may find thee nothing. The bird that sits is easily shot, when flyers escape the fowler. Idleness is the dead, dead sea that swallows all the virtues, and the self-made sepulcher of a living man.

We pity any man who has nothing to do, for idleness is the mother of more misery and crime than all other causes ever thought or dreamed of by the profoundest thinker or the wisest theorist. "Pray, of what did your brother die?" said Marquis Spinola one day to Sir Horace Vere. He answered, "He died, sir, of having nothing to do." "Alas!" said Spinola, "that is enough to kill any general of us."

Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. The more business a man has to do the more he is able to accomplish; for he learns to economize his time. In a workhouse at Hamburg idlers are punished by being suspended in a basket above the tables, so they can see and smell the things provided for the industrious, but they are not allowed to taste them. Idleness is a constant sin, and labor is a duty. Idleness is the devil's home for temptations, and for unprofitable, distracting musings, while labor profiteth other than ourselves.

There are hundreds that want energy for one that wants ambition, and sloth has prevented as many vices in some minds as virtue has in others. Idleness is the grand pacific ocean of life, and in that stagnant abyss the most salutary things produce no good, the most noxious no evil. The son bred in sloth becomes a spendthrift, profligate, and goes out of the world a beggar.

No pains, no gains. No sweat, no sweet. No mill, no meal. An idle brain is the devil's workshop. Indolence is a stream which flows slowly on, but yet undermines the foundation of every virtue. He is not only idle who does nothing, but he is idle who might be better employed. Much mending breaks the bow, much mending breaks the mind. We have more indolence in the mind than in the body. Indolence is the paralysis of the soul.

An Anecdote of Vice-President Colfax.

Miss Laura Ream writes to the Cincinnati Commercial an account of an interview with Schuyler Colfax, in the course of which the retiring Vice-President remarked: "I stood to-day on the very spot in the Senate Chamber where I made my first reports for the Indianapolis Journal. It was then owned by Mr. Douglas, and he gave me two dollars a day for my services. I remember pleading with him for a dollar. I had to pay for my board, and with that and the expense of clothes and coming here and returning home, I could not very well save any money. When I insisted on the other dollar, Mr. Douglas said to me: 'You don't seem to consider the advantages you enjoy; you are in a way to make valuable acquaintances. See what Albert F. White has come to. He was once a reporter. You may be a member of Congress some day. Who knows? I frankly confess,' continued Mr. Colfax, 'that I said to him, in reply, 'I will give all my chances of being a member of Congress for the other dollar a day.'"

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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1872.

The United States Senatorship.

Rumors have been circulated regarding the approaching Senatorial contest in the Legislature which we are loth to— which we cannot believe. It is essential that an attempt has been made to intimidate members, by the threat of a report from the State Government, that the favorite candidate in that quarter is not elected. Such a statement is an insult as base as the worst enemies of Republicanism could originate, and as stupid as it must be unfounded. There is too much of manhood and independence among the gentlemen of the General Assembly for such a policy to win, even if adopted, and certainly the parties slandered are not behind in a knowledge of this fact.

There are rumors also of an intent to use money to influence the decision in this important question, but did no other reason exist to prevent such a grave wrong, the sense of honor's too keen among the colored members, we know, to permit their enemies ever to obtain so potent a weapon against them. The disgraceful scenes of bargain and sale alleged against the South Carolina Legislature will never be imitated in Louisiana.

We feel confident that the struggle for the United States Senatorship will be honestly and fairly conducted, and that the successful aspirant will win solely upon the merits of the case he presents.

A FREEZE.—Since Wednesday it has been cold in the City. The report of 25, 31 degrees for Christmas night was beat on Thursday night when we had a freeze. A norther is prevailing, and pedestrians use their feet pretty lively as they go to and fro.

THE LEGISLATURE has done but little work this week. The House adjourned from Tuesday to yesterday, and the Senate from Tuesday to Thursday, and met and adjourned also to yesterday. Both Houses met yesterday pursuant to adjournment and transacted routine business.

THE PIONEER disports itself hugely in its course towards Governor Warmoth. In its efforts to wriggle out of the [now] uncomfortable position of once patting him, and extolling his patriotism, strategy and invincibility delights to copy all the articles that abuse him and attribute the defeat of the whole Liberal and Fusion movement to association with him. This is one of the purest exhibitions of ingratitude we have come across lately. Does the *Pic* not know that Governor Warmoth had no more to do with his failure than his Liberal friends? They all undertook a task they could not accomplish, and the disastrous overthrow they have encountered lies at all of their doors equally, and no Republican is sorry for it. But we don't like to witness the scene of a man being praised and encouraged in a wrong course, and then discarded by these same admirers when the legitimate results of his course overtake him and them.

LARGE IMMIGRATION.—Yesterday about six hundred immigrants passed up the Central for Washington Fayette, Bastrop, Travis and other counties, some going as far east as Palestine. They were from Georgia, Alabama, Virginia and Kentucky.

To-day about five hundred Germans, brought over by the steamship Frankfort, from Bremen, will arrive—making in all about eleven hundred arrivals in two days. This looks like business. The passenger trains of the Central were immense yesterday, and will be no less extensive and swarming to-day.—*Houston Union.*

TREASON, STRATAGEM, AND SPOILS.

Mr. John McEnery enjoys the reputation of being a very estimable gentleman "on the whole," but there is one part of him that none of this quality shines in. Prudence and discretion, as well as sagacity, very materially aid in making a man estimable. This gentleman does not exhibit the possession of either of these elements. He aided and abetted a series of impositions and frauds to rob the qualified voters of the State out of the exercise of their rights. He with the others of his party pressed Governor Warmoth and his election officers from one usurpation to another, every faithful officer and judge was summarily and forcibly ejected, so that there should be nothing to oppose the scheme, originated, continued, and to be perfected by stupendous fraud. And because the paternal arm has been stretched around and beneath the otherwise helpless majority, piercing shrieks rend the air, weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth are beheld on every hand in the camp of our foes. And under some mysterious hallucination they too appeal to this same strong arm and whiningly assure it they never meant any usurpation, and they don't even know nor care anything about Governor Warmoth, who is "a stranger to our people," they only want to have their rights. This might be successful if the evidence had not been so abundant and overwhelming. Mr. McEnery and his party could not obtain what they call their "rights" without rendering powerless the voices and the votes of the Republican party that are unquestionably in the majority in Louisiana, and having failed in their outrageous efforts they are not entitled to equitable consideration at the hands of honest people.

They have appealed to Congress and the President, they have received their answers, and they are bound by every good consideration to bide the issue of their case. But not so for McEnery; he proposes to convene his Legislature early in January, if he can persuade enough inconsiderate gentlemen to join him, and then do what?

Let sensible people, Democrats, if you please, argue out this thing before it occurs.

The President, and his advisers, in the exercise of a sovereign and a necessary right to determine which of two courses to pursue, when called on to act, have emphatically recognized and sustained the State House Government. This organization will be intact when Mr. McEnery essays to establish another State Government. Will he be permitted to revolutionize the Government and seize its reins? We trow not. But will not his proceedings probably eventuate in revolution and the assumption of rule in Louisiana by Federal authority? We think not. But we are persuaded that this result is aimed at as if in such a case there would be any change wrought in the situation. We may suppose that riotous demonstrations may even overtax the enormous energies of the State Government, the prompt aid and support of National power will be invoked and vouchsafed to an extent more than necessary to restore and preserve order. These stubborn facts had as well be borne in mind while the recruits are coming in from the parishes, and the "clans," are gathering, and preparing in our midst to precipitate a conflict that out of which nothing but unmingled disgrace and affliction must flow to the disturbers of the public peace.

BOLD AND BUNGLING BURGLARS.—On Wednesday morning early, some undiscovered amateur robbers worked their way into the cigar establishment of Mr. A. Richeur, No. 20 Royal street, and blew up a large iron safe, with an evidently tremendous explosion of gunpowder. They then extracted only a portion of the valuable papers and the jewelry inside. The detectives think they possess a trail, and the matter will most probably not rest as it is.

A CINCINNATI APPOINTMENT.—E. Jacobs, of Cincinnati and San Domingo, was to-day appointed Consul to Montevideo, a place which has been vacant for some time.

RIGHTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The Federal Government don't seem to be so unauthorized and unwarranted, and unjust, and sinful, and devilish after all in its prompt and full recognition of what is called in our midst the "State House Government," and indeed not even without law and precedent in its favor. The Supreme Court of the United States, speaking through its organ, in the celebrated *Dorr* case decided the very points now so stoutly contended against when enforced by Republicans so precisely and fully that, notwithstanding the decision was published by a city contemporary, we reproduce it from the *Republican*:

The fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution of the United States provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against an invasion; and on the application of the Legislature or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Under this article the constitution it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State. For as the United States guarantees to each State a republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is republican or not. And when Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the councils of the Union, the authority of the government under which they are appointed, as well as its Republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority, and its decision is binding on every other department of the government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal. It is true that the contest in this case did not last long enough to bring the matter to this issue; and as no Senators or Representatives were elected under the authority of the government of which Mr. *Dorr* was the head, Congress was not called upon to decide the controversy. Yet the right to decide is placed there, and not in the courts.

So, too, as relates to the clause in the above-mentioned article of the constitution, providing for cases of domestic violence. It rested with Congress, too, to determine upon the means proper to be adopted to fulfill this guarantee. They might, if they had deemed it most advisable to do so, have placed it in the power of a court to decide when the contingency had happened which required the federal government to interfere. But Congress thought otherwise, and no doubt wisely; and by the act of February 23, 1795, provided that, "in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States, as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection."

By this act, the power of deciding whether the exigency had arisen upon which the government of the United States is bound to interfere, is given to the president. He is to act upon the application of the Legislature or of the executive, and consequently he must determine what body of men constitute the Legislature, and who is the Governor, before he can act. The fact that both parties claim the right to the government can not alter the case, for both cannot be entitled to it. If there is an armed conflict like the one of which we speak, it is a case of domestic violence, and one of the parties must be in insurrection against the lawful government; and the President must, of necessity, decide which is the government, and which party is unlawfully arrayed against it, before he can perform the duty imposed upon him by the act of Congress.

The Senate of Spain has before it a bill to emancipate the slaves in the Island of Porto Rico.

THE COLORED CADET MIDSHIPMAN.

THE ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, AND PUNISHMENT.

The following is the text of the order of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the statement of the colored cadet at Annapolis:

The testimony taken by the board of officers appointed to investigate the conduct of certain cadet midshipmen at the Naval Academy toward their fellow cadet, James H. Conyers, has been fully investigated together with the proceedings and findings of the board, and the review and recommendation of the superintendent of the academy.

The department is constrained to believe that the conduct complained of was not only a deliberate violation of its repeated injunctions, but was the result of a spirit of revolt of authority, finding expression in unprovoked and seemingly concerted persecution by some of the parties charged of a fellow cadet of equal official standing, and equally entitled to official protection with themselves. Under the operation of new and beneficent laws, all political distinctions of race have been abolished in our country; the public burdens are imposed alike upon all of our citizens and the worthy members of every class are alike entitled to the benefits and free to contend for the favor of the government.

In the exercise of his undoubted legal right, a member of the National Congress, himself of African descent; nominated to the Naval Academy a cadet of his own race. In recognition of his right, the naval authorities confirmed the nomination, and at once carefully and unmistakably made known to all at the academy that no imposition or indignity upon this cadet, on account of his race, would be permitted from any one.

As beneficiaries of the government, under training for future command, the first duty imposed upon cadet midshipmen, by their situation and profession, is a prompt and grateful compliance with every order given for their guidance. Certain of them however, have undertaken, in direct violation of repeated warnings, to manifest their displeasure at the presence of their fellow-student by a system of personal persecution, which has found expression in general insolence of demeanor, in petty indignities and sometimes in acts of personal violence. As an impotent protest against the spirit of national law such conduct was folly; as an insolent expression of superiority to the solitary representative of a lately oppressed race it was unmanly; as apparently concerted, and certainly acquiesced in by the many against one, it looked like cowardice, and as an open defiance of the repeated commands of their superiors it was a violation of that principle of submission to authority which is the first and most comprehensive of professional duties.

The government does not attempt to control the personal feelings nor regulate the personal associations of any of its officers; but while it exacts obedience as a principle from those whose services and characters deserve the highest consideration, it can not submit to open defiance from the youngest of its beneficiaries.

Certainly the department will not tolerate at the Academy, under any circumstances, a spirit of rebellion against authority, and whenever such a spirit manifested in overt action summary and invariable punishment must be exacted.

The conduct of those cadet midshipmen who have been found violating these principles and the orders made to enforce them, has been carefully investigated by a board of honorable and experienced officers, and their findings, as modified by the recommendation of the distinguished superintendent of the Academy, will be carried out by the department.

No one can take exception to the punishment which the offenders, after repeated warnings, have brought upon themselves. The punishment inflicted is as follows: Three cadet midshipmen dismissed. Three reprimanded in general orders, and confined to the limits of the Academy for four months. Five confined to the limits of the Academy for two months.

A LOCAL TRIBUNE.

[National Progress.]

A meeting of colored citizens of New York was held at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, at Prince and Marion sts., to express their opinion of the life and character of Horace Greeley, and to take action in reference to his death. Chas. P. Ray called the meeting to order. The Rev. Henry Highland Garnet presided, and on taking the chair, in substance said:

We have assembled without reference to party or sect, to pay our respects to a distinguished philanthropist, who was more than any other man, endeared to the hearts of the people. His life was an example to the young, which will live forever. He was a friend of liberty, and never failed to defend the weak and helpless.

After a brief speech, Mr. Garnet moved the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty disposer of human events to take from among the living the Hon. Horace Greeley, and to remove him to his eternal rest, we deem it to be our melancholy duty to express in this public manner our sincere sympathy with the family and friends of the departed reformer and philanthropist; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Horace Greeley the cause of universal freedom and equal rights to all men has lost an earnest and able advocate, and the temperance movement one of its most ardent and consistent supporters.

Resolved, That it shall ever be to us a cause of gratitude to God that he gave to the present age such a man, who far so long a period stood forth a zealous champion of equal suffrage, social and political reform, and sound morality.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our sincere sympathies, in their sorrowful bereavement, together with the assurance that we mourn with them in common with millions throughout our country.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased.

The Political Revolution.

Under the above caption, our column of the *Atlanta Register* philosophically argues itself into complacency and contentment over the situation. In an article on the subject it says:

A political revolution without parallel under the republican form of government has just taken place in Louisiana. A great number of good men, in a political sense, will suffer for the high carnival they could not control. The hopes and expectations of a party are crushed. Where does the responsibility lie? We answer, to our satisfaction—in the provisions of a defective election law; in the usurpation of power, the arbitrary, indefensible and shocking acts of our Chief Executive; in the attempt to defraud a large number of voters of their proper registration; in the corrupt political sentiments and consciences of political leaders. Louisiana is almost insane, politically. But we do not propose to be sentimental to the degree of some of our contemporaries. The last feather has not been plucked from the American eagle. We do not believe that Pinchback is a bad Governor, or that his associates in the Legislature are the worst specimens of humanity in the world; on the contrary, we know many of them to be true reformers and excellent citizens. We propose to take the situation coolly, having no milk worth crying for.

"Prejudice Disappearing."

From the Harrisburg Telegraph and Holi-daysburg Register.

The prejudice on the subject of color and race is fast disappearing. It has no longer a lodgement in the Republican party. Mr. William D. Forten, of Philadelphia, on the ticket in this State for Presidential elector, runs even with the highest of his associates, and ahead of some of them. Three years ago he did not have the right to vote. Now he is chosen by an unprecedented majority to a position of responsibility and honor, as one of the twenty-nine electors who cast the vote of Pennsylvania for General Grant.

Pennsylvania Common Schools.

REPUBLICANS OF ALLEGHENY CITY AND PITTSBURGH.

Avery Mission Church, Allegheny City, was made to resound recently with the advocacy of the rights of the colored children of Pennsylvania to admission in the common schools provided for all children.

Spirited, forcible, and impressive speeches were made by several gentlemen, and the following preamble and resolutions were recommended by a committee, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A controversy has arisen, as to the admission of colored children into the ward schools of the city of Allegheny, between the Board of Controlment and the colored citizens, and

Whereas, Legal proceedings have been instituted by way of asserting the right of colored citizens and tax payers to employ the advantages of these schools in common with their white fellow-citizens, therefore

Resolved, That we approve and endorse said proceedings as right and timely.

Resolved, That in insisting upon the right of our children to attend their schools we are not seeking social equality, nor attempting to thrust ourselves forward, but simply seek, under laws which make us citizens and voters, to enjoy the means of fitting ourselves for those high privileges and duties; and we, as colored citizens, ask for no special aids or privileges in the contest for position and influence, but only a fair field and an equal chance in the race of life.

The reading of the resolution was received with cheers.

A suit is now going on against the School Board of Allegheny at the instance of Mr. Caperton, whose child was refused admission to one of the ward schools on account of its color. At the above meeting, appeals were made for financial aid, and quite a respectable collection was taken up.

Our heartiest sympathies are with our fellow-strugglers in Pennsylvania, and we wish them that success now which sooner or later must crown the administration of the Republican National Government. In the terse language of President Grant—"It must come."

A Bust of Fred. Douglass.

A Washington correspondent of the *Detroit Post* writes as follows:

"One of the significant and gratifying indications of the progress of liberal thought has come to my observation. It is the remarkable fact that the citizens of Rochester, New York, where he has resided for more than twenty years, with the view of a proper recognition of the claims of Frederick Douglass, who by his own genius has risen from the bonds of slavery to a prominent and enviable position in the history of the times, have subscribed the amount without regard to political bias to place his marble bust in the City Hall of that city. Among other Democrats, Isaac Butts, the owner of the *Rochester Union*, and G. G. Cooper, its present editor, are on the committee for carrying out the enterprise, and are liberal subscribers, as well as Judge Henry R. Sheldon, Greeleyite, and other political opponents of that city.

"Johnson M. Munday, a sculptor of Rochester, of rare genius, is now in this city executing the bust in plaster, and he has achieved an eminent success in securing an almost perfect likeness of Mr. Douglass. I have rarely seen a bust in plaster that did not more resemble the ghastly features of a corpse than a 'counterfeit presentment' of a living man. But this is a striking exception. The artist has caught every lineament of his face, every expression, as distinctly as it could have been done on canvas.

"The gratifying fact of this compliment to Mr. Douglass must be that at a time when using all his great influence and power to secure the election of the Republican candidate for President, and even when at the head of the Grant electoral ticket in New York, his Democratic neighbors should have united with

his political friends to erect permanent testimonial to his character and worth. No incident of the times is a more remarkable proof of the wonderful progress of public sentiment in regard to colored race than this."

Four Impossible Things.

1. To escape trouble by running away from duty. Jonah was made the experiment, but it did not succeed. Therefore manly men overcome the difficulties and trials to which the post assigned, and God's providence exposes them.

2. To become a Christian without strength and maturity without undergoing severe trials. What is to gold, such is affliction to the believer. It burns up the dross and makes the gold shine forth with unalloyed lustre.

3. To form an independent character except when thrown upon one's own resources. The oak in the middle of the forest, if surrounded on every side by trees that tower and shade it, runs up tall and comparatively feeble; cut away the protectors, and the first blast will overturn it. But the man growing in the open field, who is continually beaten upon by tempest, becomes his own protector. So the man who is compelled to rely on his own resources, forms an independence of character to which he could not otherwise have attained.

4. To be a growing man by looking to your position in society for influence, instead of bringing influence to your position. Teachers prefer rather to climb up the ladder with difficulty, than to stand upon a power outside yourself.—*Christianity*.

Self-Reliance. People, who have been looking up all their lives are seldom prepared for anything in a crisis. When misfortune comes they look around for somebody to cling to, and when they go down they go down as helplessly as a capitalist and they cannot find their feet again without assistance. Such persons no more resemble men who have fought their way to position, making difficulties their stepping stone and deriving determination from their defeat, than vines reaching the stars of heaven. Before persisting in achievements, train a man to self-reliance, and when he has proven to the world that he can trust himself, the world will trust him. One of the best lessons a father can give his son is this: Work; strengthen your moral and mental faculties as you would strengthen your muscles by constant exercise. Learn to cope with circumstances; you are then independent of fortune. The man of athletic mind, who felt their mark on the years in which they lived, were all trained in a rough school. They did not mount to their position by the help of ladders; they leaped the chasm, grappled with the opposing rocks, avoided avalanches, and when the goal was reached, felt that, but for the fact that had strengthened them as they strove, it could never have been obtained.

Speaking of cattle and their value it seems that 387,992 head of stock in Massachusetts are worth \$17,049,228; while 6,897,765 head in Texas are worth only \$37,425,194. That is to say, over twelve times as many head in Texas as in Massachusetts are worth only about one as much. New York has a greater value in stock than any other State in the Union—\$176,822,712. Illinois comes next, with \$149,764,000. Ohio follows with \$141,900,828. Pennsylvania stands next with \$115,649,075. No other State reaches \$100,000,000. Massachusetts, shows \$84,385,375. Louisiana \$83,776,782. Kentucky \$81,943. Tennessee \$80,000,000. No other State reaches \$50,000,000. Although Michigan comes up to \$49,809,869, and young Wisconsin to \$45,310,832.—*Houston Daily Union.*

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In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully, felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.
 We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.
 We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

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Bank Hours.....9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
 Saturday Nights.....6 to 8 o'clock

THE LOUISIANIAN
 BOOK AND JOB
 Printing Establishment,
 114.....Carondelet Street.....114
 NEW ORLEANS.

We are now prepared to execute every
DESCRIPTION
 —OF—
PRINTING.

SUCH AS
 Mammoth Posters,
 Fancy Show Cards,
 Railroad Work,
 Book Work,
 Steamboat Work,
 Business Cards,
 Programmes,
 Handbills,
 And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING
 —OF—
EVERY DESCRIPTION
 Executed with Dispatch.

Steamboat Printing.
 Steamboat Officers will find it to their interest to call at our Office and LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

Posters and Handbills
 IN
 BLACK AND COLORED INKS,
 AND OF EVERY SIZE.

BILL HEADS
 On any quality of paper—
 Prices Accordingly.
 Insurance Policies and Blank
 Railroad Tickets, Time-Tables,
 In fact, all kinds of

Job Printing
 can be executed at this Office—not only with DISPATCH, but on ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

Dr. W. Bille,
 OFFICE 9 CARONDELET ST., NEAR CANAL.
 A graduate from the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, and honorary M. D. from the University of Padua, Italy; for several years assistant physician to the celebrated Prof. Ricord, Paris. DR. BILLE has acquired a high reputation as SPECIALIST for all kinds of Sexual diseases, male and female. Private diseases cured after a new, sure and quick method. Painful and Retained Menstruation quickly relieved. Perfect cure always warranted. Letters containing \$5 and stamps will receive prompt attention. All consultations and communications strictly confidential. jan18-6m

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.
 Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,
 NEW YORK,
 Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents.

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,
 Dressing Combs.
 Long Combs.
 Twist Combs.
 Fine Tooth Combs.
 [A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
 Pocket Combs.
 Ridding Combs.
 Hair Pins.
 ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS
 —OF—
COMBINATION SIDE COMBS
 [MADE UNDER PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

500. 500. 500.
HOME WASHERS.
HOME WASHERS.
HOME WASHERS.
 Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee, Not one returned—
 Not one complaint.
 Speaks for itself.
 In Operation Daily at the Depot, No. 17 Canal street.
 PRICE \$18.
 New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.

C. C. NEALLY,
 GENERAL
RAILROAD AND LABOR AGENCY,
 No. 217 Poydras Street,
 NEW ORLEANS.

Contractors, Planners, Housekeepers, etc., supplied promptly with most reliable **MALTS AND BEER.**
TERMS CASH.
 All orders entrusted to this Agency, pertaining to labor, will receive prompt attention. Jan. 26, 72-1y

Refund the Money.
 We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

Write for it as follows:
 Messrs. Howard & Co.,
 No. 785 Broadway,
 New York.

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)
 WITHOUT EXPENSE,
 OR

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 New York.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL
 OF A
WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS
 4 times a second,
 240 times a minute,
 14,400 times an hour,
 345,600 times a day,
 399,000 times a week,
 10,368,000 times a month,
 126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH,
 THAN ANY OTHER KIND
 OF MACHINERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch
 will fulfil all these requirements. I would once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch
 contains
 5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM
Watches have seven
Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS. THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine Waltham Watch
 is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle, that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, etc., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE:
 For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a trifling expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH
 is made with special reference to

DURABILITY
 Other Watches will run for a year or two, and require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch
 WILL RUN FAITHFULLY
 FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,
 IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING
 CASES.....\$18
 IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70
 We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,
 which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

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